

DAILY RECORD-UNION

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION.

Published every Sunday morning, making a

special Sunday paper.

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For six months, \$3.00

For three months, \$1.50

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the paper can be had of the principal Retail

Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News

and Literary Journal published on the Pacific

coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every sub

scriber of the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for both one year, \$2.00

The WEEKLY UNION alone per year, \$1.00

The SUNDAY UNION alone per year, \$1.00

All these publications are sent either by Mail

or Express to agents or single subscribers, with

charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific

Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as

second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and

WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the

Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive

the full Associated Press dispatches from all

parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,

they have no competitors either in influence or

home and general circulation throughout the

State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. F. Fisher, room 31, Merchants Exchange

California street; the principal News Stands

and Bookstores, and at the Market Street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and

coming into Sacramento.

The readers of the RECORD-UNION leaving the

city for the heated term have the paper sent

to their address for 60 cents per month, postage

prepaid.

ABSURD CHARGES.

The latest absurdity is that put forth by

the New York Star. It is nothing less

than the charge that the taking of the

census was manipulated with the intention

of securing a reappointment in Congress.

The enumerators the Star calls "depopu-

lators," and the Superintendent of the

Census is charged with acting under the

instructions of the Administration for the

purpose referred to.

One of the reasons given for the indict-

ment by the Star is, that the Superintendent

refused to order recounts in the dis-

tricts where the enumeration has not come

up to the popular idea of what it should be.

In New York, for instance, estimates

made by city officials put the population

fully 200,000 in excess of the figures re-

turned by the enumerators. But the latter

insist upon the accuracy of their returns,

and point with force to the fact that they

made actual count and record, while the

city officials only "estimate," and that the

records show a count to have been made in

every house in the city.

Now the truth is that the estimated and

the real census never agree. There is a

disposition in all communities to overstate

the population. But at no time in the

history of the country has this tendency

been so strong as in the present. The de-

cade has been one of "booms" and in-

flation, and in nothing more than in the es-

timates of population, the values of realty,

and the advantages of towns and districts

inviting immigration. There is not a

town or city in all California that has not

suffered mortification on the disclosure of

the enumeration by the Census Marshals.

The towns have all fallen below the es-

timates of enthusiastic citizens. In the

cases of San Diego, Los Angeles and San

Francisco there were discrepancies between

the estimate and reality to the extent of 15

or 20 per cent. Throughout the whole of

the West, where the speculative fever has

raged, the estimates of population far ex-

ceeded the census returns, and even upon

the Atlantic coast the falling off from es-

timates was great.

In the South, however, it turns out that

the enumeration and the estimates kept

pretty nearly abreast. The reason is ob-

vious—the estimates were more conserva-

tive than in the North, because the specu-

lative fever has not so much prevailed.

Now if the Administration had a desire to

control the enumeration venally, would it

not have manipulated it so as to increase

Republican strength by shearing Demo-

cratic enumeration in the South? It turns

out, however, quite the contrary.

One of the most singular statements

made by the Star is that proof of fraud is

found in the fact that in New York, for

instance, the percentage of increase in the

decade was less than in the decade ending

with 1880, though the aggregate increase

of the population has been enormous.

Now the enumerators' figures give a cal-

culated, while the estimates of the objects

are purely conjectural, and are very largely

animated by the desire to make a phre-

nomenal large showing. If there was a

purpose on the part of the Superintendent

of the Census to make the returns con-

tribute to Republican strength, we ought to

find the large enumerations in Republican

districts and the small ones in Democratic

strongholds. But it happens that to this

date there has been no complaint of any

such discrimination. In the cases of

charges of inaccurate enumeration, the

political complexion of the district has

been as often Republican as Democratic—

in fact, there had not been given a partisan

phase to any of the complaints until the

Star preferred its absurd charges.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PROPERTY-OWN

ERS.

In the SUNDAY UNION we commented

upon the proposition of the San Francisco

Grand Jury that the owners of property

on which disorderly houses are kept, re-

late rented for such purposes, should be

pursued under law and be held to ac-

countability. We approved the proposi-

tion, and insisted that under no law can

the owner of property, who rents it in-

conformity, be held responsible for the char-

acter of the house kept by the tenant, at

least not until the expiration of the lease.

No one said anything to the contrary

in the abstract. Intent is the essence of

crime in all cases. But at the common

law the maintaining of a disorderly house

is an offense. Under the statute of this

State it is an offense. By the same law it

is declared to be a misdemeanor to rent

or let property with the knowledge that

a disorderly house is to be kept on the pre-

mises.

Moreover, it is within the province of

municipal corporations by ordinance to

hold owners responsible for the charac-

ter of the house, after notice that such

keeping is within the statute of

offenses. To the extent that if the owner has rented the place innocently he cannot be held to responsibility until the termination of the lease, we might reply that the conversion of the premises to use that is prohibited by the law is a violation of the lease, and puts a remedy in the hands of the landlord. Of course no proceeding for the suppression of a nuisance or for punishment for crime can be taken except through the courts and according to the laws of the land, and the expression in the article referred to cannot be tortured into any contrary view.

We maintain, as heretofore, that it is within the purposes of the law and the province of the municipality, in the exercise of its police powers, to declare that disorderly houses are nuisances, and after notice to the landlord that his tenant is making the premises a nuisance, hold him to responsibility for any further letting of the place for such purposes. The citizen who criticizes the position taken, will do well to inform himself upon the law before antagonizing that position, which, we re-assert, is sound in law.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

Professor Elihu Thomson in his recent lecture on the subject, said that scientists now have reason to expect speed from locomotives to be operated by electricity equal to one hundred and fifty miles an hour; that steam machinery has reciprocating parts that must be put in motion and that are constantly subject to conditions of reversal, but that in the electrical locomotive the motion is rotary continuously, making it possible to run with economy at an enormously high speed. He believes that in an hour hundred years one hundred and fifty miles an hour by rail will be the standard speed; that in that time means for keeping the cars on the track will be discovered, and all the necessary methods for the application of the power and for the construction of the proper locomotives. While it is possible, with a motor operated by electricity, to obtain a rotary motion that would theoretically give a speed of one hundred and fifty miles, after due allowance for friction, and for the drag of a train, there are engineering difficulties that will remain to check any such application, except on short and air lines. It would be simply impossible to run cars bearing human beings at any such speed as that contemplated over roads through countries with heavy grades and curves of necessity determined by the topography of the land. On air lines, and possibly with cars constructed without wheels, something on the plan of the water-slide railways, a speed of one hundred and fifty miles an hour might be obtained from electrical power even now. Certainly what can be done on a masonic scale can be adapted to a somewhat larger system, and mechanical skill has long since given us machinery that permits of revolutions sufficient to propel cars at the speed named.

NOT STATE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. De Young and Forsythe, appointed by the President of the United States as members of a National Commission, are in no sense World's Fair Commissioners for California. The Commission to act for this State has not yet been appointed. The misapprehension concerning the relation of these gentlemen to the State has grown out of the fact that their names were recommended for appointment by the Governor. But this does not constitute them Commissioners for California. They are simply members of a National Board appointed and commissioned by the President to have personal control of the Exposition. They will possess no right of authority over the California exhibition any more than that general control of the entire exhibit vested in the Board to which they belong. When California appropriates money to make an exhibit, a Commission to have charge of its expenditure will be created. The members of the National Board residing in California and appointed by the President are good appointees and will no doubt serve with distinction, but they do not—as is erroneously supposed—constitute a Commission for California.

A WEALTHY citizen of Sonoma county proposes to set aside a tract of 600 acres on Russian river, nearly the whole of which is covered by giant redwoods, for the perpetual use of the people as a park. There will be a sufficient endowment fund provided for the care of the tract, the laying out of drives and walks, the erection of conservatories and houses of entertainment, and the clearing out of undergrowth and the preservation of streams and trees. His idea is to make it free to all the people, but to permit of encampments in it, for fear of fire, to prohibit the cutting of the giant timber and to secure a plentiful supply of conveniences for furnishing water to man and beast throughout the tract. In the park are five trees 300 feet in height and from five to fifteen feet in diameter. In the tract are also 200 acres that he proposes shall be cultivated in orchard growth, to add to the support fund he will provide. He will create a Board of Trustees of citizens holding high stations, and will, while he lives, act with the Board of Control. His purpose is to preserve a considerable section of redwood timber land as a curiosity, which in fifty years, he thinks, it will be, and to create a park to which all the people who wish may go to rest and find nature in her unadorned state. It will also be a game preserve and will become the home of fine game, while the conservatories and garden tracts, he desires, shall be devoted to the cultivation and distribution of rare and valuable plants. The scheme is a commendable one, and does honor to the public spirit of the citizen—Colonel Armstrong of Cloverdale.

In many cases recently where there has been suspicion of poisoning as the cause of death, the fermenting out of the crime, if any, has been defeated by undertakers injecting into the veins of the bodies arsenical compositions for preservation of the remains. In all such cases chemical analysis is impossible for the determination of the question of the cause of death. It is now proposed, and with wisdom, that there shall be no more embalming allowed in cases where there is no certificate of death by a reputable physician, until after there has been held an inquest or until after the coroner gives permission.

THERE is a new philosophic teacher in this city with a new doctrine and no small following, who preaches that the earth is a hollow sphere and that we are in the center of it. The fragment is the shell of the sphere, and the sun is but four thousand miles distant from us. Something must have got out of order recently in this arrangement, for just now most men in the valleys of California are willing to swear that the sun is not farther away than was Sheridan from Winchester town.

REDUCED TAXES.

PROPERTY-OWNERS WHO HAD THEIR ASSESSMENTS CUT DOWN.

Results of the Last Two Weeks' Audits of the County Board of Equalization.

The Supervisors, sitting as a Board of Equalization, concluded their labors last evening. The result thereof is found in the following list of reductions made in assessments. The minutes do not, in most cases, explain the nature of the reductions as appear in the applications on file, but the persons interested will understand the situation.

A. T. Allender, from \$80 to \$80 an acre.

G. F. Smith, from \$30 to \$22 per acre.

G. A. Knott, from \$17,080 to \$14,640.

Chris. Weiser, on two city lots, from \$7,500 to \$5,000, and on land from \$2,400 to \$400.

A. Hensley, from \$16,630 to \$11,450.

E. R. Parvin, from \$25,960 to \$21,000.

F. M. Shields, from \$1,650 to \$1,000.

R. A. G. Gourlie, from \$940 to \$650.

L. S. Taylor, personal property reduced to \$650.

Maggie and Julia Fay (Eldred House), from \$3,000 to \$2,500.

J. S. Jones, from \$1,500 to \$1,200.

John Grubler, from \$3,300 to \$3,000.

Eleanor Webb, application granted.

C. P. O'Neill, assessment on improvements (northeast corner Third and J streets) cancelled.

H. Eckardt, assessment reduced to \$5 an acre.

Jane Smith, reduced to \$90 an acre.

F. E. Bechtel, reduced to \$1,600.

Elizabeth Russell, application granted.

H. B. G. Gregory, application granted.

S. Roth, application granted.

E. Bannister, application granted.

A. G. Tryon, application granted.

W. W. Ryder, reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,200.

John Eitel, application granted.

M. McManis, reduced to \$1,400.

P. S. Lawson, from \$3,778 to \$3,000.

Honora Farrell, application granted.

S. Runyon, improvements, from \$6,000 to \$5,000, and on land on Andrus Island, from \$80 to \$70 per acre.

Jane Koenberger, application granted.

Mary E. Kennedy, application granted.

L. J. Green, reduction granted on personal property.

P. M. Boylan, reduced to \$2,000 on improvements.

L. C. Ruble, land on Andrus Island, reduced to \$50 an acre, and on Brannan Island to \$22 an acre.

J. F. Wilcox, reduced to \$22 per acre.

R. Tishy, some land reduced to \$70 and some to \$60 an acre.

James G. Davis, improvements, from \$6,000 to \$4,500 (store), and improvements on lot between Q and R, Second and Third streets, from \$1,200 to \$800.

Joseph Wisse, land reduced to \$80 per acre.

Maurice Haley, from \$500 to \$300.

J. M. Gleason, reduced to \$70 an acre.

P. Kuhn and M. Burkel, reduced to \$22 per acre.

John Klotz, from \$15,640 to \$12,000.

M. E. Runyon, reduced to \$34.70.

J. H. and P. H. Gardiner, reduced to \$80 per acre.

J. S. Harbison, reduced to \$60 per acre.

Charles Schreiner, reduced to \$25 per acre.

Lizzie Miller, from \$100 to \$50 an acre.

B. Labs, reduced to \$1,000.

Pleasant Crew, from \$40 to \$70 an acre.

Anna Gattman, from \$3,450 to \$3,000.

Mrs. M. J. Williams, from \$1,200 to \$1,000.

Cox & Clark, from \$20,245 to \$21,035.

Mrs. R. F. Davis, from \$9,632 to \$5,350.

W. F. Ashby, from \$2,000 to \$700.

Ann S. Hart, from \$15,030 to \$11,030.

Mrs. C. V. Brockway, reduced to \$3,000.

E. R. Edwards, from \$3,120 to \$1,700.

Thomas McConnell, from \$10,500 to \$5,500.

C. Goldman, from \$4,450 to \$3,450.

P. Paulson, from \$2,200 to \$1,300.

Supple J. Gray, from \$1,200 to \$1,000.

Thomas Kenney, improvements reduced from \$2,700 to \$2,000.

W. H. Beatty, from \$13,455 to \$10,710.

E. F. Aiken, from \$12,030 to \$8,000.

E. L. Bryan, from \$11,925 to \$7,900.

M. L. Lincoln, from \$12,350 to \$10,250.

S. E. Edwards, from \$7,500 to \$6,035.

C. E. Hustler, from \$4,250 to \$2,500.

D. Winning, from 2,100 to \$1,600.

Margaret O'Toole, from \$14,000 to \$12,500.

Joseph Hanlon, from \$4,320 to \$3,720.

Henry Elliott, from \$2,500 to \$1,000.

Donna Elliott, from \$4,000 to \$1,000.

C. E. Bishop, from \$2,440 to \$1

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson's

Opinion of the Pacific Coast.

LAND DECISIONS RENDERED.

An Electric Voting Machine—Postal

Telegraph Bill—Postoffice

Matters—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

THE TABLES TURNED.

Fate of a San Francisco Who Thought

to Pay a Joke on an Editor.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—A handsome

young man, giving the name of

"Jack" Samuels, and his place of busi-

ness at 123 Post street, San Francisco, had

a lively experience during his brief sojourn

in the city of Washington. He had

complained that Washington was a dull

sleepy village, whereas two correspondents

on Newpaper Row suggested a pleasant

diversion, and accordingly introduced to

his notice Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the woman

who has been annoying Mrs. Mackay.

Mrs. Mackay's case in charge, and who

recently called that lady that the woman

Charlotte Smith was crack-brained and

should not be heard.

This naturally aroused the ire of Char-

lotte, and she swore out a warrant for

the arrest of Nathan Bjor, charging him with

the larceny of one dollar and certain val-

uable papers. The existence of such a war-

rant was unknown to Samuels, and after he

was paraded with her for some time, he

fulfilled effect to "effect a compromise" be-

tween Mrs. Mackay and the editor, the

latter lady withdrew from the company

of the San Francisco and his companion

and rang for a policeman to arrest "Nathan

Bjor."

The young man was forewarned, how-

ever, through a friendly agency and hid

himself to his hotel, where he was secured.

The while he kept up a steady and look-

look. At last he ventured out, but abated

no prudent provisions against surprise. He

managed to elude her, and towards dark

he might be heard in a cab, which

moved out just as the breathless

Mrs. Smith, accompanied by policemen,

appeared at the railway which separated the

waiting-room from the railway tracks.

As she perceived the receding railway

hearing away her victim, she became

disturbed wildly with her umbrella and

gave vent to several hysterical screams

and screams, accompanied by facial con-

tortures, which did not escape the notice

of the police. She returned dis-

appointed and discomfited.

The woman in a means a fool. Her

mind is very bright and she is a woman of

rare literary accomplishments, but is evi-

dently a monomaniac on the subject of

hunting the country about for a man who

is called that she applied to Mrs. Mackay

for money in aid of her "scheme," and be-

cause she refused, resorted to the same

method. The last number of her tri-

plicity paper contains more matter of the

same sort.

Mrs. Smith says she has telegraphed to

the "Montgomery" and has secured a

barber's chair which Jack Engerfer

used in his tontorial occupation. She

thinks she will be able to get him

and deliver a course of lectures throughout

the country.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Wonderful Energy and Push of the

People.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—First Assistant

Postmaster-General Clarkson, who has

Los Angeles county, vice A. P. Wilson, re-

signed.—Miss E. Naylor, at Belleville,

California county, vice E. W. Smith, re-

signed. D. Casper, at Mountain City, E. Co.

county, vice M. Schoen, resigned. L. Davis,

at Sutter, Lyon county, vice J. M. Davis,

removed.

New postoffices have been established as

follows:—At Coopersville, Lassen coun-

ty, with Ann E. Nanny as Postmistress.

Utah—At Henrieville, Garfield county,

young Samuels conceived an idea that it

would be a fine joke to impersonate Nathan

Bjor, a detective lawyer of New York, who

had Mrs. Mackay's case in charge, and who

recently called that lady that the woman

Charlotte Smith was crack-brained and

should not be heard.

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Wonderful Energy and Push of the

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WASHINGTON, July 28th.—First Assistant

Postmaster-General Clarkson, who has

been investigating the case of the

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San Francisco Postmaster-General, who

has been investigating the case of the

San Francisco Postmaster-General, who

has been investigating the case of the

San Francisco Postmaster-General, who

all dutiable articles shall not exceed the

average ad valorem tariff rate of 1884. He

decreased himself not satisfied with the

proposed instructions were simply an ex-

pression of the opinion of the great leader

of the people who polled a majority of the

votes in this election. He would not

be an imposition of lower duty

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COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, July 28th.

CATTLE—California, 1890, 1891, 1892,

1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898,

1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904,

1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910,

1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916,

1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922,

1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928,

1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934,

1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940,

1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946,

1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952,

1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958,

1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964,

1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970,

1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976,

1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982,

1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988,

1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994,

1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000,

2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006,

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012,

2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018,

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024,

2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030,

2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036,

2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042,

2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048,

2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054,

2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060,

2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066,

2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072,

2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078,

2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084,

2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090,

2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096,

2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102,

2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108,

2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114,

2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120,

2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126,

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